

Message Text

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 01 RABAT 00360 01 OF 02 191027Z
ACTION A-01

INFO OCT-01 NEA-06 ISO-00 H-03 SS-15 NSC-06 /032 W
-----055390 191102Z /11

R 190915Z JAN 78
FM AMEMBASSY RABAT
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4229

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 1 OF 2 RABAT 0360

FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY JOHN THOMAS AND NEA

EO 11652: XGDS-1 IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE
TAGS: MO PGOV MOPS MASS ENRG
SUBJECT: CODEL SMITH'S DISCUSSION WITH MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER
AND FOREIGN MINISTER, JANUARY 16, 1978

1. YOU REQUESTED MEMCONS ASAP OF MEETINGS WITH MOROCCAN
OFFICIALS TO PASS TO CODEL SMITH. FOLLOWING IS MEMCON
(SUBJECT TO CODEL CLEARANCE) OF JANUARY 16 MEETING WITH
PRIME MINISTER OSMAN AND FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA: QUOTE
MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS:

PRIME MINISTER AHMED OSMAN
FOREIGN MINISTER MAITRE M'HAMED BOUCETTA
REPRESENTATIVE NEAL SMITH
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.
REPRESENTATIVE MARK ANDREWS
REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE MILLER
REPRESENTATIVE JOSHEPH P. ADDABBO
REPRESENTATIVE TOM BEVILL
REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE M. O'BRIEN
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN W. WYDLER

MR. DEMPSEY MIZELLE, STAFF ASSISTANT, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE AND THE JUDICIARY

MR. JOHN OSTHAUS, STAFF ASSISTANT, SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRI-
ATIONS FOR STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE AND THE JUDICIARY

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 02 RABAT 00360 01 OF 02 191027Z

ASSISTANT SECRETARY JOHN M. THOMAS
MS. VALERIE PINSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR WHITE HOUSE LIAISON
MR. CHARLES SNODGRASS, STAFF ASSISTANT, DEFENSE SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
AMBASSADOR ROBERT ANDERSON
MR. G. NORMAN ANDERSON
MR. CHARLES L. DARIS

SUBJECT: CODEL SMITH'S DISCUSSION WITH MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER
AND FOREIGN MINISTER, JANUARY 16, 1978

PRIME MINISTER OSMAN WARMLY WELCOMED THE CODEL. CHAIRMAN SMITH EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR MOROCCAN HOSPITALITY AND HOPED THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD RECIPROCATATE. THE PRIME MINISTER LOOKED FORWARD TO A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY A MOROCCAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION.

THE PRIME MINISTER NOTED THAT THE MOROCCAN ECONOMY WAS DEVELOPING RAPIDLY, AND THAT THE COUNTRY HAD RECENTLY MADE A NEW DEPARTURE TOWARD DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. DEMOCRACY WAS NOT NEW IN MOROCCO, WHICH HAD BEEN ATTACHED TO THIS PHILOSOPHY AND TO HUMAN RIGHTS FOR MANY CENTURIES. MOROCCO DEFENDED THE SAME IDEALS AS THE UNITED STATES - FREEDOM AND PEACE - AND SOUGHT TO PROVIDE A BETTER LIFE FOR ITS POPULATION.

CHAIRMAN SMITH WISHED EVERY MEMBER OF CONGRESS COULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE MOROCCO, DIFFERENT IN MANY WAYS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. CONGRESSMAN FLYNT COMMENTED ON THE EVIDENT DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH UNDER WAY IN MOROCCO AND THE INTERESTING EXPERIENCE THE CODEL HAD HAD IN MARRAKECH, MEETING THERE WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND THE GOVERNOR. IT WAS VALUABLE TO COME TO KNOW MOROCCO MORE INTIMATELY. CONGRESSMAN ANDREWS REFERRED TO MOROCCO'S RECOGNITION OF THE UNITED STATES 200 YEARS AGO, AND TO CURRENT EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MOROCCANS IN NUMEROUS FIELDS. HE CHARACTERIZED THE VISIT TO MOROCCO AS THE HIGH POINT OF THE CODEL TOUR.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 03 RABAT 00360 01 OF 02 191027Z

CONGRESSMAN WYDLER REQUESTED A STATEMENT OF MOROCCAN POLICY REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY. THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED THAT THIS FIELD WAS OF GREAT INTEREST TO MOROCCO AND WAS RECEIVING THE KING'S PERSONAL ATTENTION. MOROCCO WAS A SMALL COUNTRY WITHOUT GREAT PRETENSION, BUT HAD AN IMPORTANT POTENTIAL WITH RESPECT TO ITS FUTURE ENERGY NEEDS, IN VIEW OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PRODUCING URANIUM FROM ITS PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS. MOROCCO PLANNED TO PRODUCE 2000 TONS OF URANIUM PER YEAR BY THE YEAR 2000. THE GOM WAS PRESENTLY IN CONTACT WITH FOREIGN EXPERTS, INCLUDING A U.S. CORPORATION. MOROCCO ALSO PLANNED TO INSTALL A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT FOR STRICTLY PEACEFUL PURPOSES, AND IN THIS CONNECTION THE KING HAD ADVANCED THE ORIGINAL IDEA OF HAVING A GROUP OF NATIONS SUPERVISE THIS PEACEFUL USE.

CONGRESSMAN WYDLER ASKED WHETHER MOROCCO WAS ALSO TALKING TO THE FRENCH. THE PRIME MINISTER NOTED THAT THERE WERE TWO ASPECTS TO THIS QUESTION -- A) THE SEPARATION OF URANIUM FROM PHOSPHATES AND B) THE CONSTRUCTION OF A POWER PLANT. MOROCCO WAS DISCUSSING THE POWER PLANT WITH THE U.S. AND FRANCE, AND THE DECISION WOULD DEPEND UPON THE CONDITIONS PROPOSED.

CONGRESSMAN ADDABBO NOTED THE AMERICAN TENDENCY TO LUMP ALL ARABS TOGETHER AND STATED THAT IT WAS THEREFORE IMPORTANT TO GET A BETTER FEEL FOR INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES. HE NOTED CONGRESSIONAL

CONCERN OVER MILITARY SALES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND WONDERED WHAT ASSURANCES MOROCCO MIGHT GIVE THAT ANY WEAPONS SOLD WOULD BE USED FOR DEFENSIVE, NOT OFFENSIVE PURPOSES. THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED THAT THIS WAS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION AND THAT HE WOULD SPEAK FRANKLY ABOUT A SERIOUS PROBLEM FACING MOROCCO, A TRADITIONALLY PEACEFUL COUNTRY WHICH HAD IN THE PAST FOUGHT ONLY UNDER DURESS. MOROCCO HAD CONSIDERABLE RESOURCES, BOTH MATERIAL AND HUMAN, AND WOULD GAIN NOTHING FROM GOING TO WAR. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE CURRENT SITUATION, MOROCCO WAS OBLIGED TO BUY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ARMS TO DEFEND ITS TERRITORY AND ITS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GAINS. EACH PENNY SPENT FOR DEFENSE WAS ONE LESS FOR DEVELOPMENT. AS FOR ASSURANCES, IT WAS IMPORTANT THAT THE CONGRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION IN THE UNITED STATES KNOW OF MOROCCO'S PROBLEM AND BE MADE MORE SENSITIVE TO IDEOLOGICAL CURRENTS WHICH WERE CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 04 RABAT 00360 01 OF 02 191027Z

CREATING DIVISION IN THE WORLD. MOROCCO WAS IN AN AREA WHERE SUCH IDEOLOGICAL CURRENTS WERE ACTIVE. U.S. PUBLIC OPINION SHOULD KNOW WHO WAS DEFENDING THE SAME IDEALS AND PRINCIPLES, INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES, AND A CERTAIN WAY OF LIFE.

MOROCCO WAS CONFRONTED BY A THREAT, THE PRIME MINISTER CONTINUED, WHICH WENT FAR BEYOND THE IMMEDIATE REGION. THE AXIS RAN FROM MOSCOW THROUGH ALGIERS, TRIPOLI, HAVANA, AND LUANDA. REGARDING ANGOLA, MOROCCO HAD ALERTED ITS U.S. FRIENDS BUT HAD NOT BEEN BELIEVED, AND ANGOLA HAD BEEN LOST. WITH RESPECT TO SHABA, THERE HAD ALSO BEEN SKEPTICISM IN THE U.S. AND EUROPE. IT MIGHT SEEM STRANGE THAT A WHITE COUNTRY, 7,000 KILOMETERS FROM THE FIGHTING, SHOULD BECOME INVOLVED. HOWEVER, MOROCCO HAD SENT TROOPS TO ZAIRE BECAUSE IF ZAIRE FELL, THEN THE SUDAN WOULD BE NEXT AND OTHER COUNTRIES WOULD FALL IN TURN LIKE DOMINOS. MOROCCO COULD NOT UNDERSTAND HOW U.S. LEADERS COULD STAND IDLY BY IN THE FACE OF SUCH A THREAT.

CONFIDENTIAL

NNN

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 01 RABAT 00360 02 OF 02 191100Z
ACTION A-01

INFO OCT-01 NEA-06 ISO-00 H-03 SS-15 NSC-06 /032 W
-----055653 191140Z /20

R 190915Z JAN 78

FM AMEMBASSY RABAT

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4230

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 2 OF 2 RABAT 0360

FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY JOHN THOMAS AND NEA

FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA UNDERLINED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S WORDS FOR THE U.S. AND MOROCCO. "TWO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES," MOROCCO HAD LONG SINCE MADE A CLEAR CHOICE, NOT ONLY FOR HISTORICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL REASONS, BUT FOR ITS OWN SELFISH INTERESTS. MOROCCO BELIEVED IN LIBERTY, AND ITS CHOICE OF FRIENDS HAD CONSEQUENCES. REGARDING ASSURANCES WITH RESPECT TO U.S.-PROVIDED ARMS, THAT WAS A GOOD QUESTION, BASED ON VIRTUE. THERE WAS ALSO ANOTHER QUESTION. WHAT OF THOSE WHO ATTACK WITH SOVIET ARMS ACROSS MOROCCAN BORDERS? AND TO WHOM SHOULD MOROCCO ADDRESS ITSELF FOR ARMS FOR DEFENSE?

THE FOREIGN MINISTER RECALLED THAT, THREE DAYS EARLIER, MOROCCAN CIVILIANS TRAVELLING IN TWO TRUCKS WITHIN MOROCCAN TERRITORY, WELL NORTH OF THE SAHARA, HAD BEEN KIDNAPPED AND THOSE WHO HAD RESISTED, MURDERED. ARMS HAD BEEN USED WHICH HAD BEEN PRODUCED IN FACTORIES IN COUNTRIES WHOM NEIGHBORING ALGERIA CONSIDERED ITS FRIENDS AND FROM WHOM IT RECEIVES ITS DIRECTIONS. MOROCCO MUST DEFEND AGAINST AGGRESSION, AND FRIENDS IN THE U.S. SHOULD PONDER THIS DILEMMA. MOROCCO'S PROBLEM WAS SMALL, IN COMPARISON TO THE LARGER CONTEXT.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER POINTED TO MOROCCO'S ARAB AND AFRICAN CONTEXT, AND ITS PROXIMITY TO EUROPE. EFFORTS WERE UNDERWAY TO DESTABILIZE AFRICA -- IN ANGOLA, ZAIRE AND THE HORN OF AFRICA. THERE WERE ALSO PRESSURES TO MAKE SADAT'S PEACE INITIATIVE FAIL. THE INSPIRATION FOR THESE EFFORTS WAS CAUSE FOR REFLECTION.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER NOTED THAT THE ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 02 RABAT 00360 02 OF 02 191100Z

WAS OFTEN CITED AS CREATING PROBLEMS FOR THE UNITED STATES. MOROCCO HAD NO INTENTIONS OF COMMITTING AGGRESSION. HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN IN THE OPPOSITION FOR 14 YEARS, AND HIS BIGGEST CRITICISM HAD BEEN THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD NOT MOVED QUICKLY OR VIGOROUSLY ENOUGH ON THE SAHARA PROBLEM. THE GOM HAD ALWAYS NEGOTIATED PEACEFULLY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE KING'S WISE DECISIONS. MOROCCO HAD NEVER BEEN AN AGGRESSOR BUT WAS NOW A VICTIM.

THE PRIME MINISTER ADDED THAT MOROCCO NEEDED MORAL AND DIPLOMATIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE U.S. WHILE ARMS COULD BE ACQUIRED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, MOROCCO PREFERRED ARMS FROM A FRIENDLY COUNTRY SUCH AS THE UNITED STATES. CONGRESSMAN WYDLER ASKED WHETHER MOROCCO WOULD AGREE TO LIMITING THE USE OF SUCH EQUIPMENT TO ITS OWN TERRITORY. THE FOREIGN MINISTER REPLIED THAT SUCH EQUIPMENT WOULD BE USED TO DEFEND MOROCCAN TERRITORY AGAINST AGGRESSION. HE WISHED TO AVOID ANY CONFUSION, HOWEVER, AND SPECIFIED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT'S DEFINITION OF MOROCCAN TERRITORY

INCLUDED THE SAHARA, WHICH HAD BEEN RECOVERED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE 1975 MADRID AGREEMENT. AS FOR THE MOROCCAN INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE, FOREIGN ARMS HAD NOT BEEN USED EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS, FOLLOWING A REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU). BECAUSE OF THE NATURE OF THE MISSION, MOROCCO HAD USED ITS MEN FAR MORE THAN ITS ARMS.

CONGRESSMAN BEVILL ASKED WHETHER ANY URANIUM HAD BEEN PRODUCED YET. PRIME MINISTER SAID NONE HAD BEEN PRODUCED AND MOROCCO WAS WAITING FOR AMERICAN EXPERTS TO IMPROVE METHODS FOR SEPARATION OF URANIUM FROM PHOSPHATES. WESTINGHOUSE WAS ABOUT TO FIND A SOLUTION ON A LARGE ENOUGH SCALE TO BE ECONOMICAL, AND PERMITTING THE PROCESSED PHOSPHATES TO BE PRESERVED. AMBASSADOR ANDERSON NOTED THAT A WESTINGHOUSE PILOT PLANT WAS NOW OPERATING IN FLORIDA, AND THAT MOROCCAN OCP DIRECTOR KARIM-LAMRANI THOUGHT IT WOULD BE ABOUT A YEAR BEFORE THE GOM WOULD MAKE ITS DECISION. CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 03 RABAT 00360 02 OF 02 191100Z

CONGRESSMAN MILLR NOTED THE ENERGY PROBLEM IN THE U.S. AND PROJECTED U.S. RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS FOR THE NEXT 20 YEARS. THE U.S. WAS TRYING TO FORMULATE A NATIONAL POLICY. WHAT WERE MOROCCO'S HIGH PRIORITY PROBLEMS?

THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN GOOD TO HAVE A SESSION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH MOROCCAN EXPERTS. IN ADDITION TO DEVELOPMENT, THE PARLIAMENTARY EXPERIMENT WAS IMPORTANT. THE U.S., HE NOTED, SUFFERED FROM A COMPLEX BECAUSE OF FORMER HELP TO TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES. IT WAS IMPORTANT TO DISTINGUISH, HOWEVER, WHERE HUMAN RIGHTS WERE PROTECTED AND WHERE THEY WERE NOT. THIS WAS WORLD OF SLOGANS AND LABELS. MOROCCO WAS LABELED "REACTIONARY," WHILE OTHERS WERE LABELED "PROGRESSIVE." IT WAS NECESSARY TO GO BEYOND THESE LABELS AND TO SEE WHO DEFENDED FREEDOM AND LIBERTY AND WHO DID NOT.

MOROCCO'S PRIORITY PROBLEM, THE PRIME MINISTER CONTINUED, WAS DEFENSE OF ITS TERRITORY AND ITS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GAINS. THE SECOND PROBLEM WAS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS HAD ALREADY BEEN MADE. A KEY ISSUE WAS EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE AND FORMING OF EXPERTS, WHICH WOULD BE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE UPCOMING FIVE-YEAR PLAN. REGARDING FAMILY PLANNING, ALTHOUGH PROGRESS WAS NOT RAPID, EDUCATION COULD BE HELPFUL. EVEN THOUGH MOROCCO HAD A THREE PERCENT POPULATION GROWTH, AN EDUCATED YOUTH COULD BE AN ELEMENT OF STRENGTH. WHILE MOROCCO SUFFERED SOME UNEMPLOYMENT, QUALIFIED PERSONS WERE NOT UNEMPLOYED. THERE WERE SHORTAGES OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IN SOME SECTORS, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THAT MOROCCO'S NUMBER ONE PROBLEM WAS TO GIVE THE PEOPLE THE POSSIBILITY OF LIVING BETTER. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE POPULATION WERE VITAL. MOROCCO HAD NOT YET BEGUN TO TAP ITS NATURAL RESOURCES, AND ITS POPULATION OF 18-19 MILLION WAS RELATIVELY SMALL COMPARED TO ITS AREA OF 700,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS. ITS RESOURCES HAD HARDLY BEEN TOUCHED,

WHETHER IN MINING, AGRICULTURE OR ALONG ITS COASTS. THE ONLY WAY TO DEVELOP THESE RESOURCES WAS TO TRAIN MORE QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

CONGRESSMAN ANDREWS WONDERED WHETHER AGRICULTURE WAS A SPECIAL PROBLEM. THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED THAT MOROCCO HAD CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 04 RABAT 00360 02 OF 02 191100Z

ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES, COULD BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT, AND COULD THEN EXPORT APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF FOOD. IT WAS, HOWEVER, STILL DEPENDENT ON CLIMATIC CONDITIONS. NUMEROUS DAMS HAD THEREFORE BEEN CONSTRUCTED. MOROCCO'S GOAL WAS TO HAVE ONE MILLION HECTARES (TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION ACRES) OF IRRIGATED LAND, A GOAL ONLY PARTIALLY ATTAINED THUS FAR. THERE HAD ALSO BEEN CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING PHOSPHATES, SO NECESSARY TO FEED THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

THE PRIME MINISTER ALSO NOTED THAT ENERGY WAS A PROBLEM. WHILE MOROCCAN CONSUMPTION WAS NOT EXCESSIVE, OIL IMPORTS WEIGHED HEAVILY ON THE BUDGET. MOROCCO HAD IMPORTANT SHALE OIL DEPOSITS AND FELT THIS WAS AN AREA OF POSSIBLE COOPERATION BETWEEN U.S. AND MOROCCO. THERE HAD ALREADY BEEN CONTACT WITH U.S. CORPORATIONS.

THE MEETING CONCLUDED WITH HOPES EXPRESSED ON BOTH SIDES FOR FURTHER EXCHANGES OF PARLIAMENTARY VISITS.

2. UNCLASSIFIED TRIP REPORT AND MEMCON OF MEETING WITH MOROCCAN PARLIAMENT LEADERSHIP ARE BEING SENT BY SEPTELS.
ANDERSON

CONFIDENTIAL

NNN

Message Attributes

Automatic Decaptioning: X
Capture Date: 01 jan 1994
Channel Indicators: n/a
Current Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Concepts: PRIME MINISTER, CODELS
Control Number: n/a
Copy: SINGLE
Draft Date: 19 jan 1978
Decaption Date: 01 jan 1960
Decaption Note:
Disposition Action: RELEASED
Disposition Approved on Date:
Disposition Case Number: n/a
Disposition Comment: 25 YEAR REVIEW
Disposition Date: 20 Mar 2014
Disposition Event:
Disposition History: n/a
Disposition Reason:
Disposition Remarks:
Document Number: 1978RABAT00360
Document Source: CORE
Document Unique ID: 00
Drafter: n/a
Enclosure: n/a
Executive Order: X1 IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE
Errors: N/A
Expiration:
Film Number: D780028-0704
Format: TEL
From: RABAT
Handling Restrictions: n/a
Image Path:
ISecure: 1
Legacy Key: link1978/newtext/t19780145/aaaablom.tel
Line Count: 308
Litigation Code IDs:
Litigation Codes:
Litigation History:
Locator: TEXT ON-LINE, ON MICROFILM
Message ID: 3fe53be2-c288-dd11-92da-001cc4696bcc
Office: ACTION A
Original Classification: CONFIDENTIAL
Original Handling Restrictions: n/a
Original Previous Classification: n/a
Original Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Page Count: 6
Previous Channel Indicators: n/a
Previous Classification: CONFIDENTIAL
Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Reference: n/a
Retention: 0
Review Action: RELEASED, APPROVED
Review Content Flags:
Review Date: 12 apr 2005
Review Event:
Review Exemptions: n/a
Review Media Identifier:
Review Release Date: n/a
Review Release Event: n/a
Review Transfer Date:
Review Withdrawn Fields: n/a
SAS ID: 3747513
Secure: OPEN
Status: NATIVE
Subject: CODEL SMITH'S DISCUSSION WITH MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER, JANUARY 16, 1978
TAGS: PGOV, MOPS, MASS, ENRG, MO
To: STATE
Type: TE
vdkgvwkey: odb://SAS/SAS.dbo.SAS_Docs/3fe53be2-c288-dd11-92da-001cc4696bcc
Review Markings:
Sheryl P. Walter
Declassified/Released
US Department of State
EO Systematic Review
20 Mar 2014
Markings: Sheryl P. Walter Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 20 Mar 2014